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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII. Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 10, 1910

One Dollar a year. No. 20

Men's Wear

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Berea,

Kentucky.



NEWS OF THE WEEK

Chicago Strikers Firm—Engineers May Strike—Indicted for Coal Land Frauds—Crippen Granted Stay of Execution—Postal Savings Banks—Bank Directors Blamed for Negligence—Homesteaders Attacked in Nebraska—30,000 Strike in South Wales.

CHICAGO STRIKERS STILL HOLD OUT:—Determination to hold out for recognition of the union and a closed shop was expressed by striking garment workers in a series of mass meetings in Chicago the first of the week. Speakers addressed the strikers in nine languages, and urged them to remain firm in their demand for an organization, as recommended in the report of the citizens' committee. President Thomas A. Rickett of the United Garment Workers of America held a conference with the members of the union's executive board on Monday. He declared that the day saw the largest number of strikers out since the beginning of the trouble, seven weeks ago.

30,000 ENGINEERS THREATEN STRIKE:—Word comes by way of Chicago that a general strike of 33,000 locomotive engineers employed on sixty-one western railroads is threatened as the result of a break in wage negotiations between officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and a committee of railroad general managers.

ALASKA COAL LAND FRAUDS:—Federal indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the Government out of more than twenty thousand acres of Alaska coal lands, valued at two hundred million dollars were returned by the Federal grand jury in Spokane, Washington, last Thursday against six prominent men who control three groups of coal lands in the Kayak mining district in Alaska. The indictments charge that the six men had agreements with the claimants whereby they were to have half interest in the claims, which would give them more land than they legally were entitled to.

CRIPPEN'S EXECUTION POSTPONED:—Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, will not be executed November 8 as originally arranged, for the reason the law provides that two weeks must elapse between the dismissal of an appeal and the carrying out of the sentence. The date for the execution has been fixed for Nov. 23. Meanwhile Crippen's counsel is drafting a petition for reprieve. That a woman supposed to be Belle Elmore Crippen, has been under surveillance for the last five days, somewhere in the Middle West, was stated last Monday by the head of a private detective agency in Philadelphia.

POSTAL BANKS SOON:—The law creating postal savings banks, which was signed by President Taft on June 30 last, will become operative within a few weeks. Since the date of the approval of the law the Board of Trustees have been diligently at work, assisted by a special committee.

(Continued on fifth page.)

BEREA'S MODEL ROAD

With something about Gravel Roads by H. J. Langlois, U. S. Road Engineer.

It is to be hoped that the people of this section will not consider the cost of this 1,200 ft. on Chestnut St. as the usual expenditure for macadam road of that length. If such an impression is held, it is erroneous and unfair to macadam construction.

As it is, the total cost of this piece is less than \$3,000, of which approximately \$1,000 was spent for excavation. Incidentally that would cover the item of grading on a mile of ordinary road. The total charge averaged from one foot to three feet cut, and involved a quantity of 2,800 cubic yards of earth and stone. But it must be said that the lowering of the surface was necessary both from the artistic and engineering standpoint.

It was evident, from the moist and jellylike subsoil, that no attention had been given to drainage. It became imperative to remove the subsoil and provide drainage. This cost about \$400 leaving \$1,600 for the hauling, spreading, rolling and freight on crushed stone, and shaping of roadway, or at a cost of \$6,000 per mile.

Depot Street could be surfaced with six inches of macadam its entire length for about \$1,500—simply because there would be very little grading to do and no sub-base course to construct.

GRAVEL ROADS

The construction of gravel roads is similar to that of a macadam one, the steam-roller being a necessary requisite in its construction.

The road to be improved should be first graded, hills cut, low places filled where it would be advantageous to traffic, or at least an even, easy grade maintained.

It may be set down as an almost infallible rule that gravel should be screened, not only to exclude an excess of fine material, but to insure an even distribution of fine and coarse. A small inclined stationary screen may be used, or a regular rotary and crusher as with quarried rock.

As the smaller particles are mostly of the softer varieties of gravel, these should be placed first, forming the lower layer, and the larger sizes the surface. Then finer gravel should be spread over this surface sprinkled and rolled until the entire mass is compacted. Any type of sprinkler may be used and when being used should proceed just ahead of the roller.

It takes about one load of fine to four of the larger size to fill the voids and bind the road.

It might be well to state that gravel could be profitably used in place of the bottom course for a macadam road—and also for sub-base course—using only the imported crushed stone for the top three-inch layer.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

The Citizen this week gives a summary of some of the election results and a timely editorial on them which Prof. Faulkner has mailed in.

AN OFF YEAR!

The 1910 campaign is ended and the record is in. One phrase sums up the whole story—a Democratic landslide.

Before the successes of the Insurgents in the effort to purify the Republican party we could have believed that the people would turn the Government over to the Democrats, but after their valiant fight we expected victory, at least in the states where they wrote the platforms and nominated the candidates.

And after all it is nearly as we forecasted.

In all of the states where there were clear out-and-out Insurgent platforms, except New York, the Republicans seem to have won. Ohio was on the fence—neither Insurgent nor Standpat, and Ohio has elected a Democratic governor and given the majority of her congressmen to that party.

The same may be said of New Jersey, and Woodrow Wilson is the Democratic governor.

The issue in Indiana has been clearly Beveridge, the chief of Insurgents, but at the time of going to press the result was still doubtful.

Massachusetts has gone Democratic because she was also attempting to dodge the issue, but New Hampshire, for the opposite reason, is safely Republican.

But it is in New York that we fell down. The platform and candidates were all right—straight-out Insurgent, but Dix, the Democratic candidate for governor, was elected by a plurality approximating 65,000. Even here we were not altogether wrong in our forecast, however, for we intimated that the "old guard" might bolt the ticket, and this they seem to have done. This, coupled with the intense antagonism to Mr. Roosevelt expressed by Wall street, accounts for the disaster.

But not all is lost, and in a sense nothing is lost; for there are many good indications. The people are coming to their own. The Republican party broke its platform pledges, and altho there were many in the party that tried hard to redeem those pledges and rectify matters—rejuvenate the party—the people doubted their ability to cope with the powerful interests in control of the machines, and they preferred to turn matters over to the Democrats.

The Democrats proved recreant in Tennessee and they have been punished by its election of a Republican Governor—Mr. Hooper. The people think the Republicans were not true to the trust imposed upon them in the last Congress, and they have punished the party at large. It was inevitable, viewing it from the standpoint of the Tariff wrangle and the Czar-like control of Cannon and Aldrich. The people could not trust the Republicans to clean their own house.

It is a good lesson—better because this is an off year. The Republican party has two years to get itself together and let the lesson soak in. And the Democrats have the same length of time to play smash, which they usually do.

That will be an interesting contest in 1912.

FOLLY OF IGNORANCE AMONG FARMERS

"Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise." But does ignorance ever bring bliss? We have all heard that it does, and without giving it much thought we are apt to agree. We may go so far as to say that we have seen thousands of people who rejoice in their ignorance—sometimes boast of it. But that may be an exaggeration.

Ordinarily ignorance can hardly be said to recognize itself as such, and the bliss that follows—if it does follow—is rather the first effect than the actual result of the ignorance.

When ignorance begins to know itself, or when it is able to take note of real results, it will realize fully where the folly is—that folly characterizes its own course and that it is not folly to be wise.

But to no class is it possible to demonstrate the folly of ignorance so clearly as to farmers. Indeed they are rapidly working out their own demonstration. They are beginning to see that ignorance is more disastrous to them than to any other profession. An ignorant doctor is a quack but, as a quack, he can thrive because his neighbors are too ignorant to detect his shams. But not so the ignorant farmer. The ignorance of others, if it should equal his, would leave nothing to spare for him, and, besides, he has not the price—no shams to offer.

In a certain community of the mountains there lives one of the sturdiest and best citizens of the State. He is a farmer and would be pointed out as a leader in his profession by any fellow-citizen in his county. A few days ago this farmer met a friend of more than a dozen years. A long chat followed, for this particular farmer is an interesting talker.

"Fifteen years ago," he said, "I thought I knew something about farming and I expected to make a good living, but now I have learned that I don't know the first principles, and, with a farm better than the average, I am facing old age with scarcely enough to carry me thru from one harvest to another."

"Not too old to learn scientific farming? Well, no. At least I am not too old to try, and I am going to see yet what can be done. It is my only hope. Watch me try."

The friend promised, thinking meanwhile of the folly of ignorance rather than of the bliss.

"Watch me try." There are two classes of farmers whose future is bright. One is the class that already has expert knowledge. The other is the class that has just begun to realize the costliness of ignorance in the matter of crop returns—that is awakening to the fact that they are not only working harder but are getting less in return for their labor than their educated fellow-workers—that is now beginning to try scientific methods.

But there is still another class, and so far as can be seen, it is hopeless. It is the class that farms the way their fathers did and because their fathers did—orthodox farmers, for there is such a thing as orthodoxy in farming just as in politics and religion—the class that is too ignorant—sometimes too prejudiced—to recognize its ignorance.

Because of the interest shown in the article on good roads we print another by Mr. H. J. Langlois, who is the United States road engineer in charge of the Model Road now being built in Berea.

Further news of the week for the country at large may be found on page 2 and for Kentucky on page 3.

Teachers will be profited by reading what suggestions Prof. Lewis has to offer them for the last of the school term and Sunday school teachers and students will find help from the lesson for November 20 as given on page 2.

Mr. Clark gives an article on intensive farming as it appears in England and other suggestions and articles of interest to farmers will be found on page 7.

In connection with the accounts The Citizen has given of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and the memorial service recently held in the College Chapel, we print this week, on the last page, a tribute to her memory as written by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller and published in the Independent for November 3. Mrs. Miller was formerly editor of the "Littles Corporal," a children's magazine which was afterwards combined with "St. Nicholas." From 1891 to 1898 she was Dean of Women in Northwestern University. She is the author of poems, children's stories and a contributor to the leading magazines.

Should this poem create a desire on the part of its readers to know more of the writings of Mrs. Miller, they may find several of her books in the College Library.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

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What This Bank Does

It is not generally understood just what a bank does in a community.

This bank does more than receive savings accounts and pay 4 per cent. interest thereon and invite deposits subject to check. By loaning money to responsible parties it assists in building up the community while its conservative, careful management always safeguards its depositors from any possible loss.

Its officers are also pleased to furnish any information at their command regarding financial matters. Your patronage is cordially invited.

4% INTEREST ON SAVINGS 4%

ELECTION RETURNS IN OUR OWN STATE

IN THE NATION

As far as can now be learned the elections in the doubtful states where great interest centered are as follows:

New York elected John A. Dix, Democrat, by a reported plurality of over 65,000.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson won in New Jersey on the Democratic ticket.

Massachusetts went Democratic and elected Eugene N. Foss over Eben S. Draper.

Judson Harmon won on the Democratic ticket in Ohio.

Simon E. Baldwin, Democratic nominee, carried Connecticut.

Tennessee went Republican and elected Ben. W. Hooper as Governor by a majority of 15,000 to 18,000.

John Tener was elected in Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket by a plurality of over 60,000.

IN KENTUCKY

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED:—Only two out of the eleven congressional districts went Republican, the tenth and eleventh. Caleb Powers won in the eleventh by a majority reported at 5,196.

First district—Ollie James, Crittenden county—D.

Second district—A. O. Stanley, Henderson county—D.

Third district—R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Muhlenberg county—D.

Fourth district—Ben Johnson, Nelson county—D.

Fifth district—Swagar Sherley, Louisville—D.

Sixth district—A. B. Rouse, Boone county—D.

Seventh district—J. Campbell Cantrell, Scott county—D.

Eighth district—Harvey Helm, Lincoln county—D.

Ninth district—W. J. Fields, Carter county—D.

Tenth district—John W. Langley, Floyd county—R.

Eleventh district—Caleb Powers, Knox county—R.

The Commission Form of Government was defeated in Lexington.

Louisville papers state that John Whallen's nominees for Congress and the Court of Appeals were elected.

IN BEREA

The election in Berea was a quiet one with 134 votes cast for the Republican candidate and 40 for the Democratic. About 150 voters did not have interest enough to go to the polls.

AN APPRECIATION

A Letter From Kansas

Rantoul, Kansas,
R. F. D. Route 2,
Nov. 2, '10.

The Citizen,

Berea, Ky.

My dear friends:

I have often thought of writing to tell you how I love The Citizen. I have been a subscriber since its first issue and intend to continue taking it as long as I live if it continues to be published, which I hope it will be. It is all interesting to me, especially the local news for I always think of Berea as my dear old home of long ago, although I lived about a mile and a half away.

I was a charter member of the Berea Baptist Church, so you may have an idea of how glad I am to hear through your valued paper of its prosperity and that of the whole town of Berea.

With best wishes for you all, I am, as ever, a true friend to Berea. (Signed) Mrs. E. A. Anderson.

Death of State Senator Watkins—Burglars in Boyle County—School Supervisors Chosen—Stanford has Boy Hero—Murder at Brassfield—Anti-Tuberculosis Work in Louisville—New Course at State.

STATE SENATOR WATKINS DEAD:—Senator J. J. Watkins died at Sturgis, Union County, last Saturday morning. He was one of the most prominent members of the State Senate and worked hard for the county unit bill, making hundreds of friends thereby throughout the State. He was a native of Union County, had served several terms in the State Senate for the Fifth district of Union and Henderson Counties, and was for eight years superintendent of the Sturgis public schools. He was also a member of the State Educational Commission.

BURGLARS' RAID IN BOYLE CO:—Burglars, supposed to have used motor cycles as a means of transportation, made a thirty-five mile sweep through Boyle County last week and got away with nearly a thousand dollars in cash besides some light merchandise and stamps. Eubank, Moreland, Shelby City, Junction City, Danville and Faulkner's Station were the places visited. Bloodhounds and searching parties have been unable to find any trail whatever. The whole affair is said to be one of the cleverest and most baffling pieces of work ever done in that part of the State.

STATE SUPERVISORS SELECTED:—State Superintendent Regenstien has selected as the two State supervisors, agreed upon by the General Education Board, one for the city and one for the rural schools of Kentucky. Prof. McHenry Rhoads, Superintendent of Schools at Owensboro, and Prof. Coates, superintendent at Richmond. The positions are permanent, pay \$3,000 per year and expenses, and the idea in appointing them is a "follow-up" plan of the men who inaugurated the "whirlwind campaign" during the administration of State Superintendent Crabbe two years ago. One of the supervisors is to visit all city schools and the other the rural schools, with the idea of bringing about uniformity in methods of instruction and general school work in Kentucky and to suggest latest methods to the teachers and instructors.

FIVE YEAR OLD BOY HERO:—John Hubbard, of near Stanford, was saved from burning to death last week by the heroism of his five-year-old son. Hubbard is a cripple and was unable to move when he awoke in the night to find the house on fire. His five-year-old boy left the house in the dark, went a considerable distance to a neighbor's house and returned with help so that his father was saved just a few moments before the roof of the house crashed in.

FATHER KILLS SON:—John Bates, colored, of Brassfield shot and almost instantly killed his eighteen-year-old son, Lewis, on Tuesday. A family quarrel was the cause of the shooting.

WORK AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS:—The report of the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association, just made, shows that if the growth of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the work incident to it continues as it has during the last two years, it is only a question of months until it will be in touch with and able to render assistance to practically every indigent.

(Continued on fifth page.)